produced and slightly amended at Haripura Congress is the answer. It created a hot discussion and a "united front" between the very moderate representatives from the states and the Socialists. It emphasised that the aim of the Congress was complete independence as an objective for all-India, and that therefore the Congress stood for "full responsible government and guarantee of civil liberties in the states," yet at the same time the resolution suggested that all Congress committees should be disbanded in the states on the plea that they could not function effectively, and that it was inconsistent with the dignity of the Congress to countenance them or to risk insult to the national flag when it had no power to protect or help them. It has also been said to me that to encourage agitation in the states would be to disperse strength and to attempt to fight on too many fronts at once.

A compromise was reached at Haripura through the mediation of the veteran Congressman, Dr. Pattabhi Siteramayya, who is now closely associated with the States Peoples Conference, and to whom I am indebted for help with this chapter. It was agreed that committees should not be disbanded, but that their activities should be strictly controlled by the Working Committee. This compromise by no means satisfied many, but there is no doubt that a large section of the Congress feels that, till the goal is reached in British India, the states people must fight their *own* battles. The Nehru Report made it clear in 1928 that a Round Table Conference should include representatives not only of the Princes, but also of their subjects. It defined a Federal State, in the words of P/ofessor Newton, as "a perpetual union of several sovereign States based first upon a treaty between those States or upon some historical status common to them all, and secondly upon a federal constitution, accepted by their citizens."